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Date	Copies	Total
1 (Sunday).....	125,100	125,100
2.....	102,230	102,230
3.....	106,090	106,090
4.....	104,080	104,080
5.....	102,160	102,160
6.....	101,510	101,510
7.....	102,730	102,730
8 (Sunday).....	125,100	125,100
9.....	102,160	102,160
10.....	104,210	104,210
11.....	104,060	104,060
12.....	104,500	104,500
13.....	101,980	101,980
14.....	102,130	102,130
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W. B. CARR, Editor.

W. O. SOMMERFIELD, Business Manager.

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therefore, hardly meet with a popular reception, even if there were no other difficulties in its way.

The greatest of these is the powerful organized opposition to any reopening of the tariff question in any form in the coming session of Congress. The President himself is against it, and there is naive inconsistency in his offering this one little tariff-revision measure of his own while opposing all others.

Tariff reformers are apt to take the view that it would be hardly fair to the beet-sugar growers of Wisconsin, Michigan and the Rocky Mountain States or to the cane growers of Louisiana to require them to make raw sugar in competition with low-tariff sugar from the Philippines, while having to pay Dingley prices for the manufactured sugars they buy.

Congress could hardly take up consideration of the Filipino tariff without passing on to a much wider discussion of tariff questions, a consummation for which tariff reformers would be devoutly thankful.

PUBLICITY OF CAMPAIGN CONTRIBUTIONS.

"Corrupt practices acts having been largely unavailing, compelled publicity as to contributions and campaign expenses will be more efficient than all of them put together toward suppressing the evil of electoral corruption. It will work automatically and require no legal machinery of pains and penalties to enforce it."

Judge Gray of Delaware conveyed these shrewd suggestions to New York's nonpartisan meeting for the discussion of campaign abuses.

Publicity is the guaranty of fair politics, and the only guaranty. Publicity means that the great game which affects every man shall be played in the open, in fact as in theory. The game which is played in full view of the public cannot disregard the principles of universal fairness.

Such concealment as occurs now, making possible vast donations to individuals connected with the active management of campaigns other than the individuals to whom the corrupt practices acts relate, is possible only because of the absence of express law. Compulsion to provisions requiring the publication of all contributions by any persons or corporations to any persons whatsoever for political or party purposes, coupled with provision for investigation of the returns so made, would be largely enforceable through the interest and vigilance of the parties.

Such provisions would be largely enforceable owing to "political effect." The practical operation of the law would be to compel parties to so conduct their financial transactions that they could not be questioned, for fear of public condemnation and political failure. The proposal is far less Utopian upon close study than at first may appear, considering the many influences which would make toward truthful disclosure of financial affairs, and considering especially the deterrent of sharp "practical politics." Politics, in its largest phase, is an appeal to public opinion; and anything which tends to weaken a party's case in the public forum is bad politics.

As matters now stand parties conduct their affairs with limited publicity. As it were, a tacit agreement exists between them to take advantage of the absence of law compelling them to make all things public. They play the game, or conduct the contest, by the rules as defined. Give the rule of publicity a broader latitude and public insistence will compel its adoption and, to a great extent, observance.

The securing of legislation is possible through the same "political effect" which can be depended upon for its enforcement. In the present state of public opinion, and a state likely to remain, the party which advocates increased publicity as an issue will have public support as against a party which objects.

Events seem to be shaping toward legislation of the sort. What most informed people have long known, namely, that many large corporations in return for political or legislative favors contribute large sums secretly to campaign funds, is flagrantly and typically illustrated by the insurance investigations. A word from President Roosevelt to Congress on the subject is likely to continue and deepen interest in a very necessary and vital reform. Most corruption is reducible to the terms of the relationship between corporations and parties and corporations and lobbies, and reforms aimed at severing those relationships are the most important with which we have to deal.

MR. SHAW POSTPONES IT.

Secretary Shaw's consent to remain in the Cabinet until the end of the coming session of Congress only postpones, it does not sidetrack, the launching of his boom as the transmississippi candidate for the Republican nomination for President in 1908.

In spite of some differences of opinion between Mr. Shaw and the President about the Panama bonds and about deposits of Government money for the relief of New York banks, it is felt that it might be awkward to have a new man at the head of the Treasury at a time when appropriation bills are in the formative period; and upon this consideration Mr. Shaw consents to stay the session through.

Most likely the postponement will help, rather than hurt, his political ambitions. In the Treasury Department Mr. Shaw has shown himself possessed of a will of his own, and during the long session he may find opportunities for exerting it in ways to please the constituencies whose support he primarily seeks.

Besides looking after the Southern vote the most salient feature of Mr. Shaw's candidacy to date is recognition of the growing importance of Western financial and commercial interests. It is a good plank for a platform, but only one of many that will have to be looked after.

As the first of the practically announced candidates for 1908, Mr. Shaw's course will be observed with interest, but he will have a hard road to travel even for the Republican nomination.

A SPRIG OF HOLLY.

The male plaintiff in a suit asking damages for a lady's refusal to marry him, who confessed to kissing the lady's father, but pleaded that on one occasion he was too bashful to kiss the lady herself, has just presented to us a most interesting phenomenon of brand-new modernity. These are great times we live in now.

But the most interesting consideration which his case involves is an old one, that of the propriety of a young man's kissing at all. The honorable and ingenious Adolph Kries, in his recent testimony, appeared to open up the whole question of the how, way and wherefore of kissing.

It may be observed that there is, or used to be, an old tenet which forbade kissing and telling, which tenet would certainly forbid getting up on the witness stand and telling about it. However, it must be observed at the same moment that nothing he has told could by any possibility reflect to the discredit of the young lady. If there is any discredit it must be placed elsewhere.

Ry far the most engaging question which his testimony raises is as to the excuse which the mistletoe

or a kissing game affords to the young man. The Honorable Adolph was hardly ever kissed except when in a game, by some rough miss, or when he stood under the festive sprig of holly tied to the chandelier. When questioned as to how often he was kissed he could not make the virtuous, bold reply of the Chicago professor who said, "Never!" No; the Honorable Adolph coyly pleaded the mistletoe or a game, or an engagement.

But if he would have preserved the tender bloom of innocence why did he consent to play those awful games? Didn't he know that somebody would be sure to kiss him willy nilly? And why did he stand there blushing under the mistletoe? Why didn't he run away? He must be taken to have deliberately intended to be kissed—and he got what he deserved. Some unfeeling persons will remark that he got more than he deserved.

A pleading insight into the old-time feeling between the races at the South is given by the admission to the roll of veterans of Cricket Hill and Nathan Littlefield at the thirty-fifth annual reunion of Terry's Texas Rangers at Austin. They were both negro body servants who faithfully served their masters in the camp and on the march during the Civil War.

John R. Athernathy, who caught and tied three wild wolves under the eye of President Roosevelt last spring, has a tolerably good prima facie case in his application for the place of United States Marshal of Oklahoma. His feat indicates that he could at least promptly bring into court any lawbreaker that he might have a regulation for.

Active buying of Arkansas timber lands again suggests the caution that we can no longer afford the wasteful methods of cutting which, in too many parts of the country, have already denuded the land of forests. We have reached the point at which a good forest is a valuable plantation from which the best profits are to be drawn by making its last for generations.

If "gentlemen's agreements" between college presidents have the same binding force as those among railroad presidents who divide traffic, we ought to see a vast improvement in the game of football pursuant to Referee Roosevelt's suggestion.

President Roosevelt might rid himself of no end of bother from the Flynn and McGuire factions of Republican patronage hunters in Oklahoma by recommending double statehood for the twin Territories.

The building boom in Sequoyah will make plenty of demand for the 20,000 bricks to be turned out daily by the brick plant at Tulsa for which Missouri men have organized a company.

About the only consolation of the insurance presidents who spend their time on the witness stand is that the days are getting shorter.

If Norway is going to take a Dane for its King, why not take a Great Dane and a conqueror, Battling Nelson?

RECENT COMMENT.

Queer Incident in Chelsea.

A man down Chelsea way has discovered that a servant is a human being. Just how he found out no one knows, but he is perfectly sure that he is right in his supposition, and since he made the discovery he has been treating his servants as if they were human beings, and they have actually responded to the treatment.

It doesn't seem natural, but the Chelsea man has a good reputation for veracity and his neighbors believe all he says. It was after the second cook had been discharged that he made the discovery by watching the third cook at her work. She did not know he was looking, and there may be those who will say that he had no business to spy on her, but it was in the interest of science.

He noticed that she rawned and sneezed and coughed like human beings and that after doing a certain amount of work she seemed to look and feel tired, and he found out that she needed outdoor exercise, just like himself and his wife, and so he determined to see that she was comfortable.

On her day out he and his wife went into her room and he tried her bed and nearly broke his back, the bed was so hard. Then he hunted for her looking glass and it made him look homely.

His next step was to order a complete set of cottage furniture, and then he hung a number of pleasing pictures in her room, and it being summer time, he put a bunch of sweet peas in a vase on her bureau.

Space will not permit to tell of all he did for her, but after that he and his wife went into the kitchen and said "good-morning" to her, and subscribed to a 10-cent monthly paper for her, and really acted almost as if the girl had a mind and a soul, don't you know, and they have her yet, although it is three years since he made the discovery.

They say she is a nice-looking girl and intelligent, and she thinks the world of him and his wife, so maybe she is a human being after all.

Queer things happen in Chelsea.

Bosons Are Stupid Creatures.

Bosons are stupid creatures. The only thing they really understand is the working power of money. They are helpless in the presence of an aroused public opinion that cannot be bought. They forget that man, innately, is decent. They do not read history. They invariably fail to see that there is in our people something that may be called Anglo-Saxonism—something that makes King John sign the Magna Charta, something that chops off the head of King Charles, something that refuses to pay taxes to a mother Government which denies representation, something that frees slaves. The Anglo-Saxon genius is an ultimate insistence on fair play—again the "square deal." The Anglo-Saxon will not be driven; he wants to be led. And when he discovers that unconsciously he has permitted someone to drive him he stands up and asserts himself. If bosons were not stupid they would know this. If they were not stupid they would be decent. But then, of course, they would not be "bosons." A man of true foresight cannot play dirty politics.

Some One Had Fooled.

Augustus Thomas, the playwright, invented a shoe plan whereby he keeps his 6-year-old son from sneaking him by keeping a great deal of money on the table, and the little chap whispers to him privately Mr. Thomas gives him a quarter, on condition that he shall never repeat it again. He had great faith in the prophetic power of the system until one day last week when he was chatting with a dozen guests before dinner.

Little Gus, who had been out walking near the golf park with his nurse, and into the drawing-room, his blue eyes dancing with enthusiasm, his fair curls flying, his pink cheeks extended in a triumphant smile.

"Oh, papa, papa!" he cried, "I've just heard a new one that's worth a dollar!"

Military Order.

The expert having failed to agree as to why one enlisted man out of every ten should have deserted from our army during the last fiscal year, it is open to the inspectors to make a guess.

Was it possibly because of a vague feeling having gotten into the average American that war is rather a poor business for green men to be in?

And are we in a way to see war collapse for lack of funds to do the actual fighting?

The Only Point Is Issue.

Yonkers Statesman.

First Citizen: "Then we both believe in municipal ownership."

Second Citizen: "Yes, but we differ on the point of which party should own the municipality."

GOLDEN WEDDING ANNIVERSARY OBSERVED BY MR. AND MRS. GREGG

Family Dinner Only Festivity to Mark Celebration of the Event—Many Social Functions to Be Given This Week—Miss Hermine Gratz Makes Her Debut—Other Happenings in Society and Personal Mention.



Who is to marry Mr. John Rhodes Shultz this evening at the home of the bride's mother, Mrs. Kate Henry, No. 245 West Pine boulevard.

For the remaining four days of this week society will have hands full with respect to the many functions. Today is comparatively light, but tomorrow and Friday are to be busy days, with Saturday again not so full.

The schedule is known as follows:
Wednesday—Wedding of Miss Margaret Wilkison and Mr. Charles MacIntosh.
Reception, Mrs. Joseph Barada Widen, afternoon.
Reception, Mrs. Walter Averill, Ignatius McMenamy, Alexander Averill and Charles Widen, afternoon.
Thursday—Tea, Mrs. Samuel Lloyd Jones.
Tea, Mrs. Frank Johnson and the Misses Johnson.
Tea, Mrs. Milton Marshall.
Tea, Mrs. Brownlee.
Silver tea, Baptist Sanitarium, Mrs. A. D. Brown, Mrs. Silas Jones and Mrs. Paul Jones.
Reception, Mr. and Mrs. F. C. Lake for Miss Lake, evening.
Visitation Convent Bazaar at Odessa.
Friday—Luncheon, Mrs. Edward Mallinckrodt.
Luncheon, Mrs. George Warren Brown.
Reception, afternoon, Mrs. McInerney and the Misses McInerney.
Reception, afternoon, Mrs. Charles Longstrech and Mrs. Lacey Crawford.
Reception, afternoon, Mrs. George Koehler, Mrs. Rudolph Limberg and Mrs. Julius Koehler.
Tea, St. Louis Club, Harold Kauffman for Miss Violet Kaufman.
Visitation Convent Bazaar, Odessa.

Yesterday was the fifteenth wedding anniversary, "golden wedding," of Mr. and Mrs. William H. Gregg, No. 203 Pine street. While scores of friends remembered the occasion and the house was flooded with flowers, many gifts in the precious metal, and telegrams and notes of congratulation, the day was most informally observed by Mr. and Mrs. Gregg, a family dinner at 6 in the evening being the only festivity. Mrs. Gregg is not the best of health, which precluded a larger and more general function, which they had expected might include all their many St. Louis friends.

Mrs. Gregg was Miss Orlean Thompson fifty years ago, and belonged to one of the best-known and most representative families of the city. On October 22 she was 59 years old. Mr. Gregg is a year older.

This interesting couple, who have been identified with the best social and business interests of St. Louis for half a century, travel a great deal, and every year winter to Florida, where Mr. Gregg has long owned a fine steam yacht, the Orion, and on board of which he spends many happy hours. He has explored the Florida waters from one end to the other, and written several treatises on the fish of Florida, which have given to him a prominent place among writers of Walton lore. His look on the horizon and some of his kindred is authority. Mr. and Mrs. Gregg spend their summers about as far North as they go South in the winter. They own a commodious cottage in Canada in the Province of Ontario, at the picturesque little point Pennatunguash, where the hospitality of "Cedar Knoll," the dinner-party guests last evening consisted only of members of the Gregg family. They are Mr. and Mrs. Charles Hedges of Canada, who arrived this week.

Assisting without their hats were the smart set of local country club interest. Miss Gratz has already been fêted to no small degree, many little dinners, luncheons and similar affairs having been given for her by interested friends. She made her first formal entrance yesterday afternoon, receiving with Mrs. Gratz and Miss Fantine Jones of Kansas, who was her traveling companion last spring and summer during a long European trip. Mrs. Gratz wore a French gown of pale blue and white, with a green sash, trimmed with some fine lace, and Miss Jones a pale blue tulle dress.

Assisting without their hats were the debutantes who have already done duty at several "black" receptions this fall. They included Miss Thurman, Miss Elly, Miss Eleanor Glasgow, Miss Irene Love, Miss Catherine Simpson, Miss Winifred Irwin and Miss Suzanne Cahill. The couples were mainly matrons and their daughters.

MISS GRATZ'S DEBUT.

The debut of Miss Hermine Gratz, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Ben Gratz of West Pine boulevard, was one of the social events of yesterday in which the smart set of local country club interest. Miss Gratz has already been fêted to no small degree, many little dinners, luncheons and similar affairs having been given for her by interested friends. She made her first formal entrance yesterday afternoon, receiving with Mrs. Gratz and Miss Fantine Jones of Kansas, who was her traveling companion last spring and summer during a long European trip. Mrs. Gratz wore a French gown of pale blue and white, with a green sash, trimmed with some fine lace, and Miss Jones a pale blue tulle dress.

Bankruptcy Auction Sale.

Auctioneer Schlick will sell to-day, beginning at half past 10 o'clock, by order of Perry Post Taylor, trustee, the stock, machinery and fixtures of the Magnolia Foundry Company, bankrupts, at 250 to 260 Manchester avenue.

Will Discuss the Free Bridge.

The St. Louis Paint, Oil and Drug Club will hold a special meeting to-morrow evening at 8 o'clock, at which time the cause of the free bridge question. Speeches have been arranged to be delivered by various members.

Sole Year Christmas presents now at Dollar's exquisite new store, 212 Locust.

TWENTY-FIVE YEARS AGO TO-DAY IN ST. LOUIS.

From the pages of Nov. 25, 1880, the secretary's report of the Police Association, which was frequently made, the following interesting photographs of the friends who were present to receive notice from the city that he had taken out a photographer's license.

A canine is anthropic and was feared, in lack of care. It was advanced over its then price of \$1.50.

The firm of Matthews & Whitaker discussed plans for a railroad in the county of Boone, Mo., and discussed the financial end of the project.

Negro Republicans formed an organization to oppose the Filley element in the party.

Col. J. B. Matthews claimed that the Western Cemetery was subject to taxation, and an investigation was started in the matter.

The Board of Health took up the question of receiving diplomas from the University of Chicago.

Justice B. P. Thayer refused to marry a couple who presented themselves to be married until he received proof that